# Exhibit 5

	F	Proceedings 2
1	APPE	ARANCES: (Continued.)
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15	Proceedings recorded by computerized stenography. Transcript produced by Computer-aided Transcription.	
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17	* *	* * *
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19	(In open court.)	
20	THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: This is an MDL matter.	
21	Beginning with the plaintiffs, please state your	
22	appearances for the record.	
23	MS. RELKIN: Good morning, Your Honor.	
24	Ellen Relkin from N	Weitz & Luxenberg for the
25	plaintiffs.	

		Proceedings 3
1		THE COURT: Good morning. Nice to see you again.
2		MR. POPE: Good morning, Your Honor.
3		Kirk Pope for plaintiffs.
4		THE COURT: Good morning.
5		MS. KESSLER: Good morning, Your Honor.
6		Rayna Kessler on behalf of plaintiffs MDL liaison
7	counsel.	
8		THE COURT: Good morning.
9		MR. HARMAN: Good morning, Your Honor.
10		David Harman with Burg Simpson on behalf of
11	plaintiffs.	
12		THE COURT: Good morning.
13		Is that it for the plaintiffs?
14		MR. CHALOS: Mark Chalos, Your Honor, for plaintiffs
15	as well.	
16		THE COURT: All right. Good morning, sir.
17		For the defendants, TPG, et cetera?
18		I think you are on mute, Mr. Lefkowitz. There you
19	go.	
20		MR. LEFKOWITZ: My apologies.
21		Jay Lefkowitz on behalf of the TPG defendants.
22		THE COURT: Good morning.
23		MS. COTTRELL: Good morning, Your Honor.
24		Christa Cottrell also on behalf of the TPG
25	defendant	S.

	Proceedings 4		
1	THE COURT: Good morning.		
2	MS. COTTRELL: Good morning.		
3	MS. SHARKO: And Susan Sharko for the Exactech		
4	defendants.		
5	THE COURT: Good morning.		
6	All right, is that everyone? Okay.		
7	I just had a question for Mr. Lefkowitz as we start.		
8	In your letter requesting this pre-motion		
9	conference, you indicate that you're located in New York City		
10	and that there are other lawyers who are at 300 North LaSalle,		
11	but it doesn't say where 300 North LaSalle is.		
12	MR. LEFKOWITZ: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. It's		
13	our Chicago office. We have offices in New York and in		
14	Chicago.		
15	THE COURT: I see.		
16	MR. LEFKOWITZ: My partner, Ms. Cottrell is, I		
17	think, dialing in from Chicago, and I'm here in Manhattan.		
18	THE COURT: Yes, she's on the video. I was just		
19	curious because if for no other reason that I actually read		
20	these letters.		
21	MR. LEFKOWITZ: Thank you, Your Honor.		
22	THE COURT: All right.		
23	Well, then, let's move ahead.		
24	This is a request to make a motion to dismiss		
25	certain defendants from the case, so let me hear from you,		

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### Proceedings

Mr. Lefkowitz about this, why we should do this even though we're in the middle -- or beginning of discovery, and whether discovery is really needed before this motion should be heard.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. And I will be very brief here.

The Delaware court, the Chancery Court, in a decision last year by Chancellor McCormick made very clear -and the case is Verdantus Advisors vs. Parker Infrastructure -- and I will just give the cite -- I think we're on the record, so I will give you the cite -- 2020 WestLaw 5951368. That was a case where the chancellor made very clear that there is an enormously high bar to pleading successfully the factors necessary for veil piercing. And, in fact, the courts have a five-factor test, and it's not sufficient to just plead one, or even two of the factors. that case, in fact, there was an allegation that the company was, in fact, inadequately capitalized. There was an allegation that there were funds that were siphoned out of the company and that the company observed few, if any, of the corporate formalities. Those are three of the factors. And even in that case, where all three of those factors were, in fact, pled, the Court said it's not sufficient because I don't see allegations that the company is functioning simply as a facade for the dominant shareholder; that this is essentially a vehicle for fraud.

## Proceedings

And in our case, Your Honor, we don't even have allegations that -- in any of those five factors. What we do have are allegations of TPG having control over Exactech, or over an agreement, but of course, as the Delaware Chancery Court said in *Skouras vs. Admiralty*, which is at 386 A.2d 674 at page 681, quote: Even total ownership of one corporation by another is not sufficient to warrant the disregard of a separate corporate entity.

And, likewise, we have allegations that there's direct involvement in the operation and management of Exactech and that's in the complaint, to be sure, but just recently --well, actually, not quite so recently, but in the Eastern District in Ross Products Division vs. Saper at 2007 WestLaw 1288125, dismissed a veil piercing claim even though the plaintiff's allegation was that the defendant was directly involved in the operation and management of the -- another corporate entity.

And, finally, we also have allegations in the complaint that the officers are identical, the directors are identical. Actually, they don't allege that all of them, just that there's overlapping. But, in fact, the cases made clear -- and this is a Delaware Chancery decision from 2020, Nieves vs. Insight Building, 2020 WestLaw 4463425, that even if all of the officers and directors were identical, that would not be enough to state a claim.

## Proceedings

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The fact is, Your Honor, that the kinds of allegations that you need to get past a motion to dismiss -- and I will give just one example where the Delaware Chancery Court did deny a motion to dismiss -- that is Manichaean Cap vs. Exela Techs Incorporated --

THE COURT: Can you spell that for the court reporter?

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Yes. M-A-N-I-C-H-A-E-A-N,

Manichaean Cap vs. Exela, E-X-E-L-A, Techs, T-E-C-H-S,

Incorporated, and that's at 251 A.3d 694, and the relevant

page in that case is 708. That's a case where the Delaware

Chancery Court did, in fact, deny a motion to dismiss, because

it found that the plaintiff had pled a combination of

insolvency intentional under capitalization and a lack of

corporate formalities coupled with valid claims of fraud and

injustice.

We just don't have any of those types of allegations here. What we have is allegations that Exactech, which is a fully functioning company that was purchased with \$700 million of infused capital, is simply a subsidiary, or an affiliate of a larger private equity firm, and that has simply not been and never been sufficient for veil piercing.

So we would like the opportunity, Your Honor, to file an appropriate motion. We think the motion obviously has good grounds and is well-founded, and we would like the

## Proceedings

opportunity to file the motion.

Now, if I may, I can go into your second part of the question, because it relates to this issue of, is it premature or not, or should we have discovery, and I'm happy to just flow into that and just take a minute or two.

THE COURT: Take a minute or two and then I will turn to the plaintiff.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Sure.

The courts both in the Eastern and the Southern

District of New York looking at these issues have made clear that it's perfectly appropriate to consider a motion to dismiss veil piercing just based on the pleadings itself.

Now, often what happens is the defendant is moving both to dismiss on corporate veil, but also to dismiss on lack of personal jurisdiction. And in that situation, when courts take those motions together, they often say, well, maybe we should have some jurisdictional discovery because we always put a thumb on the scale in favor of jurisdictional discovery if there's a good faith basis to tee that up. Just to be clear, we are not seeking to get out of the case on jurisdictional grounds; we're not saying we're not subject to the jurisdiction here.

And, in fact, earlier this week, literally just a couple days ago, Magistrate Judge Aaron, in the Southern District of New York, denied a veil piercing request for veil

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## Proceedings

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piercing discovery precisely because the plaintiff did not -- and I quote -- "have a viable well piercing theory that was pled." That's Wilson & Wilson 2023 WestLaw 3449163.

And I just want to make one final point.

We hear it a lot in the opposition letter to a case called *Blockchain*, and that was a case where what was argued was, well, the Court allowed discovery to proceed based on But if you read the case carefully, what you realize is, alter ego is being used there in two different context: One, for purposes of the personal jurisdiction motion to dismiss, and, in fact, the judge did in that case allow some jurisdictional discovery to take place. But at the same time, critically, even in that case, the Blockchain case, which plaintiffs rely on, where the Court allowed limited pre-motion to dismiss discovery, it was limited to the jurisdictional issues and it excluded the discovery tailored only to the veil piercing claim, which is what we have here. You can't guite find it just by reading the opinion, but if you actually look at the docket, which I did, and you pull up the document requests and then you compare what the judge did in that case in terms of which discovery he allowed and which discovery he disallowed, it's absolutely clear that he denied request for information about shared services, about transfer of assets, about finance of the subsidiary, selection of the subsidiaries' executives, and involvement of the parent in the

subsidiary operations generally.

So I would submit, Your Honor, that even the Blockchain case, which the plaintiffs are relying on here, actually supports our request entirely.

And so, Your Honor, the last thing I would just say from the equities perspective is, Exactech has received discovery requests, and of course discovery is proceeding against Exactech, they're not going to be asking for a stay of discovery pending our motion to dismiss, and I have matched up several of the RFPs that are being submitted to us, and they are entirely duplicative -- at least six of the RFPs to us -- things like all the due diligence documents related to the merger, all the documents related to the purchase price, all the minutes between Exactech and TPG entities, all the partnership agreements of all the TPG entities. Those are all part of the Exactech discovery that Exactech is going to be producing in this case.

So I would submit, Your Honor, that given that they have not pled any of the five specific elements necessary for veil piercing, that both -- that we be permitted to file a motion to dismiss, which we are happy to do expeditiously, and that discovery against TPG be stayed until that motion is decided.

THE COURT: All right.

Thank you.

### Proceedings

Ms. Relkin or Mr. Pope? Who would like to speak?

MR. CHALOS: Me, Your Honor. Mark Chalos, if that's okay.

THE COURT: Mr. Chalos, sorry about that.

MR. CHALOS: Certainly.

So I guess it's a good thing we are not in the Delaware Chancery Court here. The cases that Mr. Lefkowitz mentioned I don't think really have much relevance here, at least with respect to the pleading itself. We are under Rule 8; a short and plain statement of the claim showing the pleader's entitled to relief is what we need to do at this point, but let me back up and try to address the bigger picture issue.

Does it make sense to do this motion now? And we've had some discussions with the defendant, and -- defendants, and they say this is a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, it is going to solely test the sufficiency of our allegations here, and if that's true, then that's one set of -- that's one set of circumstances.

But these issues -- these alter egos issues, and we also have a successor liability claim here -- they are inevitably very fact-intensive, and where we find ourselves at this point is we are limited in what we have access to. We have access to public records, because at one time there were a couple entities that were publicly traded here, so we have

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some of their publicly filed documents, but really the core of what we need to establish our claim at trial is information they have but are refusing to give to us.

So what we're left with is seeing the smoke here without having access to the fire.

Judge, your camera went off.

Does that mean he's gone?

THE COURT: He's here.

MR. CHALOS: Okay. I just wanted to make sure you didn't get disconnected.

THE COURT: No. I heard every word. Go ahead.

MR. CHALOS: So to the extent their motion is, well, they didn't plead this element, they didn't plead that element, you know, that's one set of circumstances -- what they're going to say is, well, you don't have enough facts here; you haven't pleaded a fulsome set of facts that will get you to a jury necessarily -- then we think that would be an unfair motion at this point. That's a motion that should be made after we've gotten the discovery that we're going to need to prove our claims.

We've pleaded adequately causes of action against these various alterego and successor liability defendants, and if that's the motion they're going to file, then so be it. If the motion they're going to file is fact-intensive, we may be

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### **Proceedings**

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right back here.

Now, let me say a word about discovery.

We've asked for discovery, we've asked for documents, and they've refused to give us the documents. They just filed, I think yesterday afternoon, a motion to stay discovery, I'm sure in anticipation of the discussion today.

We have -- it is true we've asked for this information from Exactech as well. Exactech filed an answer to our master complaint and it's docket, I think 204, and with respect to a lot of these core issues -- Exactech doesn't deny the substance of most of our allegations regarding TPG and the interrelationship and the control and the flow of power and money through the organizations, but they do say they don't have information about a lot of the core issues that go to both the veil piercing and the successor liability, and they respond in a pleading where they list our allegations and they list their answers, so Your Honor can see that they say they don't have the information.

So I'm not expecting that we're going to get a lot of the core information from Exactech. I think much of this. if not all of it, is in the possession of the TPG entities in terms of the flow of money, the flow of control, the overlapping in the relationship of the entities. So to the extent that we can get some of this information from Exactech, that might be true, but I think for most of it, that's

### Proceedings

probably not going to prove to be the case.

So to sum it up, Your Honor, if what they're filing is a true 12(b)(6) motion -- we're not considering materials outside the pleadings; they're not attaching declarations; they're not contesting our facts; they're not saying, well, you need to consider these other facts, Judge; and if you look at all these other facts outside of the pleadings, then you will see that their pleadings are insufficient -- if it's not that motion, if it's just a straight 12(b)(6) on the allegations, then I think we can deal with that.

Let me make one last point about the Delaware law. That touches on a bigger issue, which is they are presenting this as a clean shot where they can come to Your Honor and make a motion and then all the TPG entities, again, that are out of this, I think it's going to be a little more complicated than that.

Among other things the question of choice of law is going to be complicated. I think it's in this Circuit based on the GM ignition switch case and some cases cited within that, including the *Anschutz Corp. vs. Merrill Lynch* case from 2012, Your Honor may have Oto engage in a fairly complex choice of law analysis here because we do have plaintiffs who have filed and transfer reports all around the country. So it may not be that Delaware laws, they I guess seem to think, would apply necessarily to all of the claims. So it may be a

### Proceedings

little more complicated than, here's our motion, here's what the Delaware Chancery Court says, we're out of here and we're done. I don't think it will be that simple. So that may be a battle for another day, but I wanted to point that out to Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Your Honor, may I have just about a minute?

THE COURT: Yes, sure, a minute.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Sure. Perfect.

First of all, on the Delaware point, I just want to make clear that Florida and Delaware law are going to apply --most states, frankly, other than about eight states in the country -- apply the Delaware standard, which would be appropriate since Delaware and Florida are the same standard as well. The other eight states in the country simply apply blackletter hornbook law on veil piercing. I don't think there's going to be an issue there.

Number two, they say they don't have access to records. I actually think they've gotten quite a bit already in the Florida litigation because they pled in this complaint that there were seven different drafts of the merger agreement. That's certainly not publicly available.

But the most important thing I just want to close with, Your Honor, is the Southern District of New York in a

### Proceedings

case called *Sabol vs. Bayer Healthcare --* this is at 439 F. Supp 3d, 131 at page 146 -- granted a motion to dismiss with respect to veil piercing because it said that, quote: An allegation relying on a veil piercing theory is -- sorry, the plaintiffs have said just what we've heard here, that an allegation relying on veil piercing unsuited for resolution on a pre-answer pre-discovery motion to dismiss, and the Southern District court granted the motion and said: Why? Because the defendant -- the allegations about the defendant's parent company were simply conclusory allegations. That is exactly what we have here.

Even listening to counsel right now, he doesn't make allegations that hit any of the five factors at all. Simply stated, there's no coherent theory of veil piercing here. It's purely conclusory, and since we don't have well-pled facts, at the very least, Your Honor, we would like the opportunity, prior to the initiation of any discovery against TPG, recognizing that a lot of the documents they're asking for from TPG are actually going to come directly from Exactech, but we'd like the opportunity briefly to brief and then argue, or if the Court wants, to have it submitted on paper.

THE COURT: How much time would you need to make this motion of yours?

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Christa, I believe you've worked out

#### 17 **Proceedings** a schedule with the plaintiff, correct? 1 2 MS. COTTRELL: Yes. Good morning, Your Honor. Christa Cottrell. I 3 4 believe we agreed on wit plaintiffs 21 days for opening brief --5 Hold on. I need dates, so just hold one 6 THE COURT: 7 That's the 9th of June. minute. 8 MS. COTTRELL: I have the 9th of June, too. 9 THE COURT: Next. 10 MS. COTTRELL: And then this one is going to be 11 tricky for us to calculate, but 35 days is what we talked 12 about plaintiffs for their response. 13 THE COURT: 9th of June to the -- let's make it the 14 14th of July. Let's round it off. 15 MS. COTTRELL: Okay. That sounds good here. 16 And we talked about 14 days for our reply. 17 THE COURT: That's the 28th of July. 18 MS. COTTRELL: Yes. 19 THE COURT: And if we need oral argument, we'll 20 advise you. 21 MR. LEFKOWITZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: All right. I'm going to refer your 23 request for the stay to Judge Henry so you can argue that 24 before her because I -- we've -- I think it's best since she's 25 overseeing discovery for the Court that you make that

18 1 application to her. 2 Anything further for today? MR. LEFKOWITZ: None from us, Your Honor. 3 4 THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Chalos? MR. CHALOS: No, Your Honor, not unless Mr. Pope or 5 Ms. Relkin have anything else. 6 THE COURT: Yes, anything else from you, Ms. Relkin? 7 8 MS. RELKIN: No, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Pope? 10 MR. POPE: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: It was good to see you all down in 11 12 Gainesville. This was my first visit to Gainesville. This 13 case has afforded me the opportunity to travel. If you have 14 anything that I need to do in Paris or London, do let me know. 15 MR. LEFKOWITZ: We'll do our best. We appreciate 16 it. 17 THE COURT: All right. Have a good day. Thank you. 18 (Matter concluded.) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25